

RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO. NOVEMBER 24TH, 1885

Number 33

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laraugeiras. THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian afiais a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-inercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of treights and charters, a sum-mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-mercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq. Messis. Street & Co. 30 Corshill, London E. C Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co. 37 Walbrook, London, E. C. Messrs. John Muller & Co., São Pauto and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24th, 1885.

THE minister of agriculture has decided that the extension of the Dom Pedro II railway beyond Queluz, province of Minas Geraes, shall be built with a gauge of one metre, notwithstanding the fact that these frequent breaks of gauge are serious obstructions to the cheap transportation of freight and the proper development of the railway system of this country. It can not be denied that the metre gauge is much the better one for Brazil, and particularly for such lines as this Dom Pedro II extension, because of its lower cost. At the present time and for years to come the Dom Pedro II extension will command no more than enough, perhaps, to pay expenses. The greater the economy in construction. therefore, the better it will be for the public purse. In this limited sense the action of the minister is certainly judicious and praiseworthy, and, next to the absolute suspension of work for many years to come on this extravagant and unnecessary enterprise, it is unquestionably the best thing that could be done. On the other hand, the break of gange at Queluz must inevitably prove a great obstacle to traffic and will to a certain extent prove a hindrance to the development of the districts traversed by this extension. It is true that there is very little freight to pass over this line, and that there will not be any considerable amount for many years to come. Yet the simple fact remains that the Queluz transfer will materially increase the costs of transportation and cause vexatious delays. Then, too, the special rolling stock required for the extension will be a source of considerable expense to the state, an expense that could be avoided were the gauge similar to the old line. Probably the best policy that can now be pursued is to lay a third rail on the old line so that freight cars from all its branches and extensions can be run into this city without breaking bulk. Such an expenditure would be far more beneficial to the country and profitable to the state than these costly extensions into the barren and comparatively uninhabited regions of Minas.

In his discussion of the coffee-shipping monopoly enjoyed by the Doin Pedro II Docks, on the 20th instant, our colleague of the Paiz publishes a clause from a protest of this company in 1874 which forms a very amusing contrast to the position now held. At that time the coffee-shipping business was restricted to the custom house, the charges for which formed a part of its such impositions possible. The least that considered, the inference is reasonable that

revenue. Having ample facilities for this business the company addressed a protest to the government against the monopoly enjoyed by the custom house, in which the following language was used :

The Dom Pedro II Docks Company does not claim nor has it ever claimed that a monopoly of the shipping of coffee shall be conceded to it; what it asks is simply liberty in this service...; what it wants is that the ships which discharge cargoes at its quays and wharves shall not be obliged to change anchorage to go and receive coffee or any other national product at a determined point, with loss of time, an increase of towing expenses and a serious injury to commerce.

This protest was clearly based on good and substantial grounds, for it recognized the claims of shippers against unnecessary trouble and expense, as well as its own claim upon whatever business might voluntarily be brought to it. But if 'liberty in this service" was the right doctrine then, why is it not just as equitable and beneficial now i In what sense have the conditions changed in Then the custom house held the coffeeshipping monopoly, and probably justified it as a legitimate source of revenue for the treasury; now, however, no such elaim can be made, for the monopoly is held by a private association, and its revenues go to swell the income of a few private individuals. And in the meantime the disadvantages and expenses against which the company protested in 1874, are still continued, but with the important difference that this same company is no longer the champion of "liberty in this service." It is not difficult to see that the position taken to-day by the coffee shippers against the monopoly eujoyed by the Dom Pedro II Docks is just the same position taken by that company iu 1874. How, then, can it consistently oppose the just and reasonable demands of the former?

Another controversy has arisen in São Paulo over the treatment of immigrants. Complaints have frequently been made that the colonists could not get titles for their lands even after they had been fully paid for, but it has remained for a member of the São Paulo immigration society to bring the matter so forcibly to public notice as to force a consideration of the abuses perpetrated. When it is considered that some of these illegal transactions took place in 1879-some six years ago-it seems incredible that no effort to do justice to the defrauded colonists or to punish the criminals has thus far been made. It seems that certain public lands near the provincial capital have been sold to colonists, the payments for which were to be made by installments. These installments were duly paid and receipted for by officials, but no account seems to have been rendered to the province and consequently the colonists have been refused their titles and still figure as debtors for lands which they have fully paid for. One of these transactions was that of a land surveyor who was authorized in 1879 by the administrator of the S. Bernardo colony to receive the payments due. which he did to the amount of 318\$750. This sum was then delivered over to the administrator, Dr. Leopoldo José da Silva -and there the cash seems to have stopped. This is only a sample case. The fact is that these poor colonists have been working and saving for years to secure titles for the small lots of land on which they are living, and with the result of finding at the end that they have been robbed by the officials by the state on whose invitation they came to this country. The fraud thus committed is not only a crime on the part of the officials concerned, but it is a burning disgrace to the Brazilian nation whose laws

can be done is for the government to immediately grant titles to every colonist who can prove that he has paid for his land; and these titles should be so drawn up and recorded as to render impossible all future question as to ownership. Then some action should be taken for the preparation of an intelligible, effective land law, in which provision should be made for land offices in every province where payments can be made by colonists and receipts given, and through which definite titles can be obtained and recorded. This leaving helpless colonists totally at the mercy of dishonest, irresponsible officials is a practice which should not be continued one single day longer. If Minister Prado is determined to make an effort to increase immigration to Brazil--which in itself is a praiseworthy purpose-he can do no better than to make a beginning at home by sweeping away all these countless abuses.

THE minister of finance is reported to have expressed himself very strongly recently on the question of smuggling, stating that no one can hardly conceive of the extent to which this contraband trade carried. That it is extensive, and that it occasions heavy losses to the treasury, no one will question; but is the government employing the right means for its suppression? Instead of imposing new restrictions and strengthening the old ones-many of whom are most vexatious-would not a more liberal policy in the custom houses lead to better results? As long as duties are kept at so high a figure, by which the profits on contraband articles are enormously high in proportion to those derived from legitimate trade, just so long will sninggling continue. The government may make ever so stringent regulations against it and keep an army of tide-waiters on the alert to prevent the trade, and even then they will be evaded. And more than this, the enhanced profits on contraband goods caused by these high duties is a powerful source of corruption to customs officials themselves. This is no mere charge: it is one of the commonest occurrences in commercial life. Some of the most extensive frauds ever discovered here have been attended by the corruption of customs officials. To reduce this extensive contraband trade, to guard against the corruption of officials, and to increase the revenue of the state from the imposts levied on imported goods, there is but one intelligent, effective means to be employed-the reduction and simplification of the tariff. If the government feels the effects of this contraband trade, then it must be because of the loss of revenue. And if it is for the revenue that the tariff is levied, then a rate which will not so increase the costs of the goods as to check importation, is certainly the best. There is no disguising the fact that high duties have checked the importation of more than one line of goods, all of which is a direct loss to the revenue. The policy, therefore, which the minister of finance should pursue to check smuggling and increase the revenue is to make a sweeping reduction in the rates now imposed, instead of increasing them as it is proposed to do in the new schedule which is now under consideration.

THE minister of finance has recently sent out a number of copies of the report of the parliamentary commission of inquiry, which placed over them, and then denied justice was presented to the last General Assembly, to prominent merchants of this city, asking for opinions and suggestions as to the proposed changes in the tariff schedule and regulations. As the government can hardly intend to impose a second report upon are so antiquated and defective as to render parliament before the first has even been

is an open secret that the diminishing revenue of the custom house has caused no slight uneasiness in treasury circles, and that the ways and means of providing against the deficiency thus occasioned has been the subject of much discussion. This recent action of the minister of finance in asking for suggestions on a new tariff which has never been under discussion in either house, may therefore be looked upon as an indication of the conclusion to which the cabinet has arrived—the adoption of a new schedule which materially increases the rates and imposes new and more stringent regulations for their collection. Whether this new tariff will be sprung upon us with the opening of the new year, or whether it will be deserred until a later date or until legislative action can be procured, is a matter of speculation. Suffice it to say that there is a very general belief among treasury officials that no notice whatever should be given of an intended change in the tariff, so as to prevent speculation on the changes proposed. That being the case, it may reasonably be anticipated that no notice will be given of this new tariff until the gevernment is ready to put it into immediate execution. All things considered, such a policy will probably occasion no greater embarrassments in trade than would a three or six months notice. All changes, however, which tend to increase duties or to impose further burdens and restrictions upon commerce must occasion more or less injury to commerce. Such changes are always to a certain extent experimental, and whether it be in an increase of price to the consumer or a decrease in quality of the goods affected, time must be taken for the adjustment. If notice be given of a tariff change, then many of these adjustments will be made before the new schedule goes into operation; if not, then there will inevitably result a considerable increase in prices before these adjustments can be effected. That these adjustments are not so simple as may appear at first sight, every custom house official ought to know. There are limits in prices beyond which consumers ean not and will not go. In a tariff already abnormally high many classes of goods must be considered as now paying that maximum rate, hence the importer must make a careful examination of the goods with a view of so reducing the quality that the selling price will not be inreased by the new duties, or else give up their importation altogether. These alternatives are therefore matters of just the same interest to the custom house as to importers, as it may be assumed as invariably true that no merchant will continue a business which yields him no profit. When therefore an increased tariff checks the importation of an article, the custom house is just as much prejudiced as the importer. these reasons time should be given for all necessary adjustments to a new and higher scale of duties. On the other hand, the increased importation of certain articles, where time is allowed, is also prejudicial. and quite as much so to the importers as to the revenue because of excessive importation. If some middle course can be found, one which will give time and yet not permit over importation, the best interests of all will be served.

an early change in the tariff is meditated. It

ONE of the principal, as it is one of the most important, recommendations of the new tariff project is that relating to the collection of the duties in gold. It is argued that a low rate of exchange is highly favorable to the importer, who thereby pays a lower percentage of duties. While it is clearly apparent that the government receives less because of this depreciation of the currency, it is not at all clear where the

importer's profits come from. His remit- hardy enough to claim that theft or the tances must be made in gold, and a falling exchange therefore means that more depreciated paper will be required for that purpose, Stripped of all these unnecessary speculations, which prove nothing and lead nowhere, the plain question remains: Should the customs duties be paid in gold? We think they should. The government requires a fixed income. It has need of gold to meet certain recurring interest obligations. And it is now compelled to go into the market to buy what it requires, paying the losses on its depreciated currency just as every importer must do when making his remittances. Under such circumstances would it not be far better, both for itself and for the commercial interests of the country, that all duties should be paid in gold so that the treasury might no longer be a disturbing element in the exchange market. Of course, should the government decide to collect its customs duties in gold, the present rates should be very much reduced, else the requirement will be a virtual increase in the tariff of from 40 to 50 per cent. And, it is needless to add, such an increase in the tariff will so decrease imports that in the end the treasury will gain nothing, while commerce and the consumer will inevitably suffer greatly from restricted trade and high prices. parliamentary commission states that the importer is the gainer by low exchange, but it forgets that additional rates have been levied from time to time to make up for these very differences which are now credited to his profits. The first thing to be ilone is to abidish all the additional rates levied on the duties, and then the government may very properly require that the schedule rates shall be paid in gold.

THE ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY. To the EDITOR :

Sir .- In the Times of the 21st September a letter from Dr. Ernesto Ferreira França, reporting the details of the adoption of the recent law on the emancipation of slaves in Brazil, in which indemnification of the legal value of slaves makes a prominent figure, stated that the principle of indemnification had been sanctioned by the Anti-Slavery Society. This was contested by Mr. Allen, the secretary of the said association, by a letter published in the Times of the 2nd October, but it seems that Mr. Allen changes the ground of the question referring to the right of indemnification as different from the principle of indemnification, by which sophistry the opinion of Dr.

França seems to have prevailed on the

public mind, effectually proving that by its

anterior proceeding the Anti-Slavery Society

can not but sanction this disposition of

the Brazilian law of the 28th September

Very truly yours, J. A. BLAIR.

Rio, 14th November.

In his letter to the Times of 2nd October last Mr. Allen distinctly says that "the Anti-Slavery Society has never 'adopted the principle that indemnification was a right. We can not see, therefore, how Dr. França's equinion has "prevailed," for it is directly conjested by the one man most competent to speak for the Anti-Slavery Society. The attempt to draw a distinction between the "principle of indemnification" and the "right indemnification," seems to us a mere juggling with words. The cause in which the Anti-Slavery Society and all abolitionists are engaged is essentially moral in character, and it can not therefore logically accept the doctrine that the repression of a grossly immoral and unjust practice carries with it a right to indemnification. No one will be

possession of stolen goods confers rights of property, -- and in what other sense can we treat this question of stealing Africans and holding them in enforced servitude? There is no moral right whatever either in the slave trade, or in slavery; on the contrary, both of these practices are gross violations of the most sacred human rights known to the moral code. If, therefore, the right of indemnification can not be established within the domain of morals, then it will be very difficult to establish a principle to that end which a logical mind can accept.

The plain truth is that the friends of the Saraiva-Cotegipe act are hard pressed to find justification for that extraordinary piece of reactionary legislation. In his letter to the Times Dr. França says that "by the end of the present year all the slaves in Brazil will be converted into servants." What does he mean? Is there anything of this "conversion" going on now? Or is it simply para inglez ver? Is it not true-and we put the question to Dr. França himselfthat every attempt to justify this emancipation act has been based upon just such extravagant and unfounded statements as this? And is it not also true that the "principle" of indemnification established by this act means an enormous addition to the indebtedness of the nation, the burdens of which will fall upon the power classes who are least able to bear it? The products of the slave-holding planters are specially excepted from the taxes levied by this act, while every tax law now in operation is so framed that its burdens are least left by this richest and most influential class of Brazilians. And more than that, their previous deliberate infractions of the law of 1871 -whose name is legion-are made the objects of special pardon in this act of 1885-a tender consideration and thoughtful clemency which no slave ever yet received either from his master or from the law l -Ed. News.]

ENGLISH AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE

To the Editor:

Sir.-Permit me to write a few words in reply to the somewhat combative letter of "O Guarany" in your last number. The obligation to be master of a foreign language is obviously more incumbent on public officials whose duties bring them into constant dealings with those who use it, than upon a private individual like the writer of this letter. If there were any port in the Queen's dominions, or in the United States of America, where the custom house authorities had dealings with Portuguese-speaking people in anything like the same proportion as those of the Alfundera at Rio have with English-speaking people (and how much does Brazil owe to these!), I should say it would be highly censurable if there were not at their service in such a port a duly qualified interpreter. obligation on the part of Portuguese-speaking people in a general way to know English is much greater than the obligation on the part of English-speaking people to know Portuguese, because while the former number only about 16 millions, the latter amount to at least 100 millions, I suppose. I don't know if any language on the planet is spoken by more people than the English (perhaps the Chinese may be), but English is every day becoming more conspicuously the most important language in the world. I may be insular because I have spent most of my life in the islands of Great Britain and New Zealand, but I at least aim at cosmopolitanism, and though I have only

weeks, when I was a boy, in Belgium, I at least know enough French to understand those fine words of M. Ernest Renan "L'idée de distinctions nationales est le pire obstacle au progrés de l'esprit humain.'

Probably no Englishman has a greater contempt than I have for the "prejudices, tastes, habits and customs" of his fellowcountrymen; to escape these and breathe a Brazilian and non-insular atmosphere for # time was one of the motives which induced me to visit the empire of Dom Pedro II. If I meet Brazilians who are not perfect in their English, I shall be glad to give them instruction in my own language in return for assistance on their part in my endeavours to master theirs. Whatever faults in English the native inhabitants of England may have they generally have less than those who have long expatriated themselves and live in Brazil, at least in the matter of accent, American English, or English with the drawl of Somerset or the cockney tone of London is prelerable to English spoken affectedly with a Brazilian accent or idiom.

> I am, Sir, Yours, etc. AN ENGLISHMAN.

November 21st. 1885.

From the London Standard THE DECLINE OF COFFEE.

The merchants engaged in the coffee trade are complaining that the consumption of coffee is so rapidly decreasing that before long the importation of this once important commodity will be reduced to insignificant dimension. Year by year the demand for ten has advanced with renearkable strides and the consumption of cucoa has also But coffee is becoming less and largely increased. less popular. Last year the quantity imported only amounted to 41,000 tons, which is not much more than half of what it was four years ago It is, of course, quite possible that this falling off may to some extent be coincident with the general depression of trade, though the augmented consumption of ten and cocoa scarcely bears out this theory. At the same time it must be remembered that coffee drinking, though it had the start of tea that contect utilisting, month it may the start or rea, never obtained a firm footing in this country. We are, indeed, still ignorant of the art of making it properly. Its popularity was of comparatively heist duration, and at no time did it find much occt duration, and at no time did it find much favor with the people at large. The coffee-houses were fur the most part trequented by the well-to-do classes, and even then, for one customer who called for the "Arabian berry" a dozen asked for "a dish

Latterly, indeed, the habit of drinking either in these precursors of the modern club so declined that the once fashionable coffee-houses where wits discussed the latest epic, and physicians prescribed for their patients, where lawyers saw their clients, and soldiers fought their fields anew, became simply taverns. Meantime, while tea-drinking became a passion manag the poorer people as well as among hose of higher grade, coffee advanced very slowly in favor. Thus, while the consumption of coffee in England is, on an average, less than one pound per head, in Holland each man, woman, and child alisorbs tweaty-one pounds. Again, both Belgium and Denmark consume over thirteen pounds a head. Norway nine pounds, and Sweden about the same quantity, while Irngal France is content with less than three pounds. But the United States, no doubt owing to their large Scandinavian, and German population, take nearly eight pounds per annum for every one of their fifty mil-lious of people, though in some parts of the country tea has almost displaced it. The question some parts of the of whether tea or cuffee should be the national beverage was to a large extent dependent on the geographical position of the country concerned, and its trade relations at the time when the stimulant was first introduced. The Mediterranean countries heing on the line of the trade ports from Aralda naturally took to coffee. Holland, as might have heen expected, having great coffee growing colonies, adopted the same practice, and from the Dutch the Germans obtained the berries, and in due time their use spread northward into Scan. dinavia, where lea was long unknown. Russia, on the other hand, carried on an overland trade with China, and, accordingly, received by way of Siheria supplies of the finest teas long before we were familiarly acquainted with the herb. Hence the

After noting the growth of the tea-drinking custom in the various countries of Europe, the

Standard goes on to say:

The Turks still cling to coffee, which they first obtained from Arabia. But the Moors are rapidly abandoning the use of it. Ten—green, very sweet, and flavored with peppermint—is almost universally in use throughout Morocco, where even the humblest Berlier or Arab, if he desires to show hospitality to the wayfarer who takes shelter in his village, will bring out a brass tray with tea. It might be interesting for anyone with a turn for sweeping generalisations after the manner of Buckle, to try to trace whether there is any connection between the intellectual progress of nations and the use of the current drinks. In one of Mr. Howell's novels, the cook in the Maine logging camp, who has read scraps of Agassiz, Darwin and Tylor, and is strong on the subject of nerve nutriment, insisted that there was, This philosopher of the backwoods considered that tea three times a day, strong, with trencle to sweeten it, and on milk, was the best of "brain food" for men engaged in chopping down trees. right on end every time. Clears their heads and keeps the cold om." In his opinion the tea-drink-ers were everywhere the masters of the coffee-The Northern people drank tea; and drinkers. the Southerners, who consumed their own coffee, had the worst of the struggle. Boston drinks ten, nad the worst of the strugger. Boston drinks ten, and is more energetic than Philadelphik which is addicted to coffee. "The Russians drink ten, and they'd e't up those coffee drinkin' Thirks long ago if the ten-drinkin' English hadn't kept'em from it." As for the Germans and the French, they were exceptions to the rule, "missing links, as old Darwin says." And so the theorist ran on. Pos-sibly, however, there was something in his doctrine. Ten is unquestionably the drink for the brain-worker. It is more refreshing, more restorative, more portable, less heating, more easily made, and—if Brillat-Savarin is correct in affirming that a man would grow mad who drank one litre of strong cuffee every day for three months con-tinnously—it has the recommendation of being less deleterious. This is, perhaps, not the opinion of the coffee merchants who have just met together to take counsel over their dwindling trade. Nor, we may well believe, has England taken to tea and cocon in preference to coffee merely out of regard for the public health. Fashion, taste and o must be reckoned among the causes that account for the change.

THE COFFEE TRADE.

Yesterday at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Min cing-lane, a meeting of importers, buyers, and brokers connected with the coffee trade was held to consider the advisability of alterations of the terms for the sale of coffee in London. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Peat, and there was a very numerons attendance. There was a long discussion with reference to the abolition or equalization of discounts, the abolition or reduction of draft, the sampling of coffee, and also a proposal that the dock and wharf companies should be requested to alter their rates and reduce their cost of re-weighing and re-housing. The chairman spoke of the great importance of the meeting, owing to the depressed state of trade, and urged the need of the appointment of a thouroughly representative committee, who would give their attention to the matters which affected all sections of the trade, Rucker remarked that whereas in the United Kingdom since 1860 the consumption of tea had gone alread with enormous strides and the consump. tion of cocoa had also very largely increased, that of coffee had diminished very much. The imports, which in 1881 were 69,000 tons of coffee, had fallen off to 41,000 tons in 1884, which was not much more than half what it was four years ago. that all connected with the trade would combine logether and see if they could find out the cause of the decrease and do something to improve the trade. He especially lioped that they would endeavour to tackle the question of adulteration, which, he thought, was greatly injuring the trade. After a long discussion the meeting elected a representative committee of importers, brokers, and exporters to consider the questions affecting the sale of coffee in London for the purpose of reporting to the trade and obtaining their sanction to any alterations which might be deemed advisalde .- The Times, October 20

THE SANTIAGO ARBITRATION COURT.

The newspapers brought yesterday by the transania do not furnish fresh news from the Aranama to not himself and the Pacific the advices are interesting. In Chili the fact of the suspension of the sessions of the arbitration courts was the topic of general discussion. These courts were constituted to take cognizance of the reclamations of neutrals for damages resulting from military operations in Bolivia and Peru made

hy Chilian armies. Upon this occasion the ministers nominated arbitrators by the governmen the neutral claimants came to the strange resolution of retiring, on the ground that in principles established by the referee, Sr. Senator Lafayette Rodrignes Percira, it was useless to proceed with further claims pending, for all would be rejected. In reference to this a Santiago communication says: "That the arbitration tribunals have had no sessions for some days past is a fact. And the reason of this seems to be the manifest ation of the ministers considering entirely useles: further sessions of the court, not only because in the two months which are lacking before its close, under the respective conventions, it would be impossible to decide the tenth part of pending questions, but also because they judge that under doctrines sustained by Sr. Lafayette, all the claims will be cast out. In this situation the for-eign arbitrators consider that the best path to follow will be to give the Chilian government full liberty to act upon pending questions as it shall consider It is stated that Srs. Aldnnate and Lafayette, to whom the decision of their colleagues was communicated, held a last session and drew up a statement explaining the reason why the arbitration tribunals suspended their sessions."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS. From the Buenos Aires Standard, November 10th.

-The first stone of the new port for Montevideo will be laid on the 15th. We suppose there will he a free lunch

"The health hoard in Montevideo have reduced to 48 hours the term of quarantine imposed on vessels from French and Spanish ports, comprised in late decrees.

-The Rosario custom house returns this month are expected to exceed 350,000\$ /n; the returns of the Montevidean custom house will not be much under \$ / 700,000.

_The financial committee of the Dennties have reported favorably on Lord Mayor Alvear's proposed 6% tax on tramway companies. This tax will be collected monthly, if the hill passes in Congress, as it will in all probability.

-As some colleagues are moaning over the supposed decrease in immigration, it may interest them to know that the arrivals of the first ten months of this year are already much larger than those of the previous twelve months. The total arrivals of immigrants for 1885 may be put down at 1,000,000 snuls.

-The Flumincuses are going to start a zoophiles society, and the association here has sent all the necessary information asked for by the promoters in Rin. The good Emperor is sure to take the thing up 'con amore,' and the Rio society will be all the uphill work and troubles of our zoophiles here.

-The papers say that Mr. Nilling, the well and favourably known Montevidean brewer, is going to lay pipes from his brewery to all cafes, restaurants, and hotels in town, and to supply his customers without knocking the precious about in carts. The idea is good and for about in carts. The idea is good and feasible. The American oil companies send the oil hundreds of miles from the wells through pipes.

-The Chupat colonists at present pay a freight of thirty paper dollars ner fanega of wheat forwardeil to Buenos Aires, and vessels plying with that thriving colony are often detained from three to six weeks, owing to the dangerous condition of the bar. If Dr. Pellegrini sent a gunhoat with dynamite to blow up the har, the colunists could their wheat direct to Europe at five paper dollars per fanega. The government should look to that southern quarter.

-One of our oblest and most esteemed subcribers returned yesterday from a visit to Rosario where he had not been fur 14 years. He says he is simply astounded at the progress the place has made in that time. He estimates the importance of its commercial movement is quite equal to that of Montevideo. On all sides activity; huildings, wharves, moles, granaries; manufactories are rais ing their stately chimneys to mark the progress of the place. No less than four railways are now heing connected with Rosario. It is marked to be the grand emporium of the ten interior provinces Building sites are almost equal in price to those in Buer os Aires.

-Mr. Latzina, chief of the statistical department. has just published the trade returns of the custom house of Buenos Ayres for the ten months of the present year, ending 31st October, which shows pretty clearly what is going on in the Plate;

1884. 1885. \$49,741,288 11,297,607 288 61,038,895 61,577,368 Exports subject to fluty. 32,620,938 38,410,148 7,181,700 Do. free.... 12,174,435 30,802,618 50,584,583

-Congress closed last week, and the various provincial members have left for their homes. The last measure was, perhaps, one of the most important of the whole session, namely, the ratification of the Misiones limit treaty signed by Baron D'Alencar, Brazilian minister plenipotentiary, and Dr. Ortiz, Argentine minister of foreign affairs. In the House of Deputies this treaty met with great opposition, but the Argentine governwas anxions to settle this long-pending national dispute, which even at one time threatene to plunge both countries into war, and we are happy to say that the friendly and peaceful policy of the Brazilian and Argentine governments has prevailed, as the strip of territory in dispute was unworthy of all the diplomatic notes exchanged The Brazilian government, always about it. friendly towards this country, used every exertion to remove the only question that existed between the two governments, and the Argentine govern-ment, appreciating those exertions, threw its influence into the scale, overcoming the strong and useless opposition of Congress, which was raised for purely political motives. Thus, we can now inform our loreign readers that the only international question that threatened the peace of this country has been settled, and the frontier commissioners will be named at once by both govern-ments to draw and finally establish the frontier limits

Provincial Notes

-The October receipts of the Ceará custom house were 124,018\$681.

-The October receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 176,601\$364.

-The October receipts of the Alagons custom house amounted to 59,368\$103.

-An improvement in its sanitary state is report ed from the province of Amazonas.

-An extraordinary session of the Para pro vincial assembly was opened on the 4th inst.

-The Para police gathered in 637\$ in fines and taxes iluring the four months of July to October.

-Extensive smuggling operations have been discovered at Para in the import trade, -The city of Santos reports an epitlemid of good

health, a thing unknown for many lo ng year -The ileath is amounced at Bahia of Mr. John

Hardmann, an old merchant of that place. -Navigation on the Rio Branco, a tributary of

the Amazon, is reported difficult because of lo water.

msiderable number of assassinations reported from the province of Amazonas by the last

-1t is expected that 150 liberations will be granted to slaves in l'ará on the 2nd prox., the Emperor's birthday.

-A defalcation of over 2.000\$ has been found ie accounts of the captain of the police corps at Manáos, pruvince of Amazonas.

-The October customs receipts at Santa Catharina amuunted to 68,199\$570, against 66,099\$314 in the same month of last year.

-It is expected that the formal opening of the regional exposition at Campinas, São Paulo, will take place on the 13th proximo.

The Parana custums receipts during the i of October were 61,310\$2.14, against 60,814\$677 during the same month of last year.

-On and after the 3rd inst. fresh heef was suld in Para at 600 reis per kilngramme. The price

was fixed by a provincial law. -The government by an ariso of the 19th inst., creased the credit for the improvement of the increased

Rio Parnahyba, Piaulty, in a total of 60,000\$. -The October receipts of the Bahia custom house were: general 1,010,2295034, provincial 123,666\$272; and of the recebedoria: general 157,-

174\$752, provincial 46,495\$390. -The Diario de Noticios says that the central districts of Parahylia are suffering greatly from a prolonged drought. Already many people have

moved to neighboring localities. -The municipal council of São Paulo has asked the provincial government for authorization to annul the licences granted to hotels and restaurants on proof that they are used as disorderly houses.

The press of the lower portion of the province of Amazonas are agitating in favor of a separation from the upper part and its organization as a new province.

-The October receipts of the Para savings hand amounted to 46,149\$, and the withdrawals to 51,-030\$500. There was probably an attractive lottery or two on the market during the month.

-The transfer of office of the provincial revenue

-The Pará provincial treasury had a balance of 877,948\$775 on the 31st nlt.

-The city of Manáos has 17 public and 3 private chools which are attended by 603 ho

-An epidemic of small-pox has broken ont at Communitatuba, Bahia. The population are without medical recourses and have become greatly alarmed.

-There were 204 deaths in the city of Pará dur ing the month of October, of which 31 were from beri-beri, 5 from yellow fever, 8 from other fevers 16 from consumption, 2 from telerium tremens and 5 from drunkenness.

-The hose factory of Sr. José Tihiricá which was some time since moved from São Paulo to Itii, is now said to be in a very prosperous condition, the advantages of the latter place being much superior for this industry.

-A fight occurred on the 26th nlt. in the Agua Preta district. Pernambuco, hetween some residents on the Presidio and Poço sugar estates and some laborers of the first named. Two men were killed, one wounded, and several more or less bruised.

-The Manáos custum house heing too small for all the merchandise received there, many packages have recently been left ontside the door, result has been that many of these have been broken open and their contents stolen,

-The funded debt of the province of Pará on 18th September last was 1,204,200\$. The province oweil 25,384\$ on interest account and had 100. 257\$109 in cash against the charges of the debt eaving a net indebtedness of 1,229,326\$891.

-The president uf the São Paulo immigration society reports that in the propaganda which that hody is making against the practice of labor con-tracts noder existing laws, it has been warmly seconded by many of the leading planters of that

-The provincial assembly of Pará hail under consideration, at latest mail advices, a hill for 357, 708\$664 to meet the deficits of the hadget for th current year in which the appropriations were sufficient to meet expenses, and in which certain necessary appropriations were not included.

-The October receipts of the Park custom hous amounted to 819,052\$815, against 667,184\$554 in the same munth last year and 957,591\$091 in 1883. The receipts at the provincial recebedoria for the same minute were 242, 397\$595, against 326, 731\$ 885 last year and 321,798\$851 in 1883.

-The president of the province of Rio de Ja-neiro signed on the 14th the law offering a premium of 50,000\$ to the discoverer of a cure for the disease of the coffee-tree. The party who receives the prize must make his discovery public. A covery as since been announced from S. Fidelis.

-The Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly voted 520,000\$ for a topographical survey of the prov ince, but the president vetoed the bill and calls the attention of the legislature to the fact that even if the position of the province warranted the expense necessary famils were not voted in the l

-The two steamers of the subsidized fishing company of Pará are named Esperança and F (Hope and Fath). And the names are not in appropriate either; for through them and the subsilies the good people hope to get something to eat, and have an ahiding faith that their hopes will he realized.

-An attempt was made to rob the Rio Grande ilo Norte sub-treasury at Natal on the night of the 9th inst. The hurglars effected an entrance into the lmilding without attracting the notice of the sentinel, but failed in opening the safe. Considerable anxiety has been aroused by this in all the public departments, and the guards have been iloubled.

-The total receipts of the Santos government during the fiscal year 1884-85 were 253,586\$196, and the total expenditures 234,356\$ 324. The public illumination of the city cost 57,717\$910, and contributed 30,000\$ to the municipal revenues. The expenditure for public works was 48,586\$829, street cleaning 22,081\$996, and water supply 21,999\$960.

-The people of São Panto very much wished to have the port of Santos examined by the Dutch engineer Calland, while he was here in Rio. After all the failures which have been made in the execution of surveys made and the utter incapacity to deal with the matter which that province has demonstrated, it would seem wiser not to waste any more time and money on surveys.

-The province of S. Paulo seems determined to exceed the rest of the empire. Homicides, assaults, etc., are nearly daily reported, and now comes a years of age, was brutally thrashed recently with ropes of tobacco, (as it appears in the market) by collector at Santarem, Pará, showed the outgoing official to be something over 4,000\$ short. He claims not to know where the money has gone to.

and so which the definition of the claims are to the claims and to know where the money has gone to.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The October receipts of the Rio d'Onro railway amounted to 4,931\$980

-The October receipts of the Pará tramways amounted to 30,753\$300.

-The minister of agriculture has approved the proposed reduction in the freight on cotton by the Great Western railway.

-The September receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 39,170\$080 and the expenditures 21,771\$075, leaving a net halance of 17,399\$005. -The government expended 110,624\$810 in

construction expenses on the Ouro Preto branch of the Dom Pedro II railway during the month of September. -By a decree of the 21st inst., the minister of agriculture elecided that the gauge of the Dom Pedro II railway heyond Lafayete (Queluz) shall

be one metre. -The total receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line for the quarter ending 30th September were 112,409\$570, and the expenditures 60,467\$880,

leaving a surplus of 51,941\$690. -Eighteen kilometres more of the Recife and S. Francisco prolongation were opened to traffic on the 21st. The terminal station now is Canhotinho, 102 kilometres distant from its starting point on the English line.

-A new station on the Leopoldina railway was recently inaugurated. A daily paper gives the extension of the line at 761 kilometres of which 517 are open to traffic, and 244 huilding. There are surveys making on 234 kilometres.

-The September traffic receipts of the Alagoas ailway were 9.747#280, of which passengers contributed 2,737\$010, goods 3,078\$680, and difference of exchange 3,571\$640. 1 Expenses were

-ln September the government disbursed 102,-393\$533 with the Bahia railway extension. The traffic receipts for the same month are given at 10,976\$Soo and expenses 21,458\$991; delicit 10,-482\$tu1.

-The minister of agriculture has approved a change in the tariff of the "Recife a Limoeira" railway. Pernambuco, by which the freight rate on raw cotton is reduced 20 % when the quantity exceeds 6,1100 kilos in weight.

-The September receipts of the Campus and Carangeda railway were 60,556\$560, al which passengers contributed 10,276\$480 and goods 48,-145\$020. Expenses were 35,315\$026, and balance 25.241\$534.

-The Journal do Commercio of the 22nd hears that the government will give active impulse to work on the Recile and Caruará railway and the Recife and S. Francisco extension and that the credit for the purpose will be increased by 1,000,-000\$ upon the amounted fixed for 1884-85.

-The director of the Cantagallo railway reports October traffic receipts at 159.889\$409 and expenses 141,862\$558, halance 18,026\$\$1. The expenses contain payments to the extent of 59 441\$500 for rails and waggons, and for a halance ne upon two iron bridges.

-The Cantagallu railway receipts for ten months of the current year are stated to have been 1,295,-072\$150 and the traffic expenses \$12,297\$044, leaving a balance of 482,775\$106. There was a further expense for rails, a loconnitive, waggons, etc., of 288,123\$422. For the same period last year, the were 1,149,809\$091 and expenses 942, 421\$261, leaving a halance of 207,387\$830.

The minister of agriculture on the 19th refused the application of the Southern Brazilian railmase the appreciation of the Sindnern Brazilian rati-way company to mercase the capital by 2,662, 623\$924. The minister says the capital fixed by deciee No. 7,941 of December 11th, 1880, viz, 13,-521,453\$222, far from heing mercased is subject to some reduction under clauses in decrees Nos. 6905 of August 10th, 1878, and 7,056 of October 26th, of the same year.

-By avisos dated the 14th and 16th inst. the minister of agriculture informs the government engineer in Europe and the fiscal engineer of the Great Western railway that no charge for the formation of a reserve fund can be made unon traffic expenses and that the charge of 12,500. made upon expenses was not in order. The government does not in any manner hecome respon-sible for deficits, even if these arise through charges made by its permission upon traffic expenses.

THE September decrease in the public debt of the United States amounted to \$12,760,000.

THE records of the measurements of French which were destroyed during the erritory, mune, when the Ministry of Finance was burnell, have been collected together again in a new form and show that the total superficies of France is now 52,153,203 hectares, nearly 50,000,000 of which are subject to taxation. -- Exchange.



LOCAL NOTES

- -The American packet Finance arrived in New York on the 18th inst.
- A work has been recently published called the "Skulls of Palace Square," Dr. Lacerda Jr. is the
- _ "Lord Duilley who was here lately, hist £500 at the last races in Montevilleo." -- Guzeta de Noti cias, Nov. 18.
- -On the 18th the Argentine minister delivered to the Comte d'Eu the medal decreed by the Argentine government in commemoration of the termination of the Paraguayan war
- -The cable between Rio Grande and Monte-video is broken and the Viking has been sent to make the necessary repairs. All dispatches are now coming over the land lines.
- ... The minister of agriculture has imposed a fine of 1 to 5% on its capital and 1,000\$ hesides on The Manáos Trading Co., Limited, for transacting hasiness in Manáos without legal permission.
- -A very severe squall occurred here on the afternion of the 14th and some damage was caused shore and in the harbor. The Observatory reports that 15.5 mm, of rain fell in thirty minutes
- -The directors of the Integridade Insurance company have been condemned to make good the ilefalcation of one of their culleagues, Commendador Costa Braga. The amount is about 300,000\$, to which interest must added.
- -One of our daily colleagues is very witty over One of our liarly enleagues is very with over the proposition of a city father to pass a vote of praise to the nunicipal treasurer, because his cash balance is found correct. The inference drawn leads to the belief that this was unexpected, or perhaps even unusual.
- -A regulamento relating to that part of the last emancipation law affecting the matriculation of slaves, was sanctioned by the Emperor on the 14th inst. For the most part it is a more repetition of the clauses of the law itself. It provides for registration up to March next.
- -There is an impression among a few dissatisfier mortals that the port health inspector is intending to require a thorough 24 hours' disinfection of all callegrams received from the chulera suspected districts of Europe. We can assure our readers that no such regulation will be imposed-at least, not for the present.
- -The notices of the approval of the new emancipation regulamento all sneak of the liberation of slaves at the age of 60 years, as though the law provided for their emancipation at that age. As every one who can read may know, these slaves are not free until they are 65 years of age. Putting sexagenarians on a special registry is very far fron liberating them.
- —As the daily press has at last become aware of the absurdity of subjecting native steamers and sailing vessels from ports in the Empire to all the red-tape that transatlantic vessels must submit to, it is to be hoped that the custom house regula-ments will be revised to avoid this nunecessary and antiquated proceeding. We have already called attention to the matter, more than once.
- -The new steamer for the Grao Para railway to run between this city and Mana was lannched at Clydebank on the 15th October. The dimensions are 200 feet ling, 30 feet heam and 71/2 feet depth. The draft is 4½ feet. There are holers and the speed will be 15½ knots wi pounds pressure. The steamer is called the maraty. Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co. 100 fanti maraty. M
- -Some residents along the Praia Russell were arrested a lew mornings since by a police delegado and brought into the city to the Carioca station in their wet hathing costumes to have the regulation read to them forbidding dressing on the beach. As these people dress in their own houses, the action of the police seems to be decidedly censurable. If these people will combine to prosecute the delegato who was quilty of this outrage, they may perhaps remier at genuine service to the public.
- -In connection with the idea of impusing a tax on bachelors, which a writer in the Diario de Notions is an aidently advocating, there is one important propusition to be made. If it be considered so consurable for a man to remain unmarried that society, through the state, feels itself justified in levying a special tax upon him, then is it not equally just and necessary that society shall exact special taxes from those who make such mistakes that society shall exact special taxes from those who make such mistakes in matriming as to become disturbing elements in itself and living examples of the dangers of that state? And still further, what tax, or penalty, night not society to impose on those men who are unlaithful to their marriage yous and, as is succustoon here in Brazil, openly keep up more than one establishment? May not the ricer of the married men he quite as censurable before the law, and just as deserving of a forced contribution for the henefit of the worthy members of oxicity, as the further of the blackburs to assume all the obligations which the unwritten law of oxicity as the purpose upon them? Will not our friend "Elicy" take these subjects into consideration also?

- -It is expected that the new ironclad Aquiduban will leave London for Brazil about the of this month
- -A telegram dated Pernambuco 18th to O Pais says that the American back Hannah Dudley was wrecked on the Lucena shoals, off Parahylia. The hark was hound to China and loaded with 40,000 cases of petroleum
- -The Jornal do Commercio is doing good ser in calling attention to the manner of changing torn notes at the Caixa de Amortização. The em-ployés in charge seem to be rather arbitrary in their decisions, if the Formal is correct.
- -Messrs. Watson, Ritchie & Co. received on the 19th a telegram stating that the Norwegian back B. M. Width had been wrecked at Cape St. Martha, Santa Catharina, The hark sailed hence with a cargo of old iron on the 6th, bound to Buenus Aires
- The police authorities in explaining the case reterred to by the Jornal of the arrest of the arfien Vasconcellas, seem to make the matter worse. The man was a cuffen, but he had received permission from the chief of police to remain in city har a time. Has the chief any authority to grant such permits?
- -On the t8th a hanquet was given to Mr. Calland by the Club de Engenharia. agriculture presided and the toasts usual upon such occasions were drank. It seems that Rio Grande is to be the future Liverpool of the empire, which already possesses a Venice at Pernambaco, and an other Liverpool at Para.
- -On the 16th, two bailiffs appeared at the mun icipal chamber to put an embargo upon the receipts of the Santa Cruz abattoir at the suit of Lamberti against the municipality and by order of the judge of the 2nd district commercial court. The president of the chamber replied that the municipal revenue could not be embargoed, and the hailiffs retired after the usual formalities.
- -The Formal do Commercio of the 17th says ; detective arrested a man charged with being a cuften, i. e. the proprietor of a disorderly house and who as such had been deported. At the po-lice statum, the accused produced proofs that he was a police agent and the over-zealous detective last his berth. The accused, the Sagard conknown to be a caften. A nice set of police agents we seem to have
- -On the 16th the flying squadron, or more rectly the practice squadron, was dishauled. The inouclads and torpedo hoats will form one division and the worden vessels a second. The second division will craise along the coast periodically and single vessels will make occasional practice cre The nanclaid division will annually proceed to sea for practice. During intervals the officers and will refit in shore.
- -The minister of agriculture has ordered the fiscal engineer of the 1st district to proceed to Paralipha the Norte and examine, upon arrival there, the plant to be imported by the central sugar factories of that province and Sergipe. Further, that hereafter all material must be examined by Sr. Fernaules. Further, the government agent in Europe. When the agent is not assisting at expositions, we presume was accidentally omitted.
- -When the new steamer for the Petropolis railis received, would it not be advisable for the company to moshfy its time-table so that passengers could leave at such an hour as would not interfere with business? Final n'clock is tho early, and were the hour changed to say a quarter to five, passengers would still arrive at Petropolis in train-fur dinner. The three quarters of an hour gained would, we hear, increase the number of subscribers
- -Aunther antiquated mactice under our vener able custum house regularmento is pointed out in O Priz of the 19th. Inflammable goods must be brought from the warehouses and the despatch viséed at the custom house wharf. Kerosene consequently brought across the hay, the despat viséeil and then it is carried back to Praia Grande, after this formality is completed. What are the custom house officers at the bunded warehouses gnul for?
- -A grand concert was given at the Cassino o the evening of the 17th, under the patronage the Princess Imperial, for the heacht of the Brazilian compaser Carlos Gomes, who is in peed of funds to enable him to finish his new opera Il Schiavo. The concert was given under the direction of Mr. José White, the violinist, who disn charged his must difficult task with much skill and good judgment. There is much diversity of applications as to the merits of the programme as a whole, but when taking into consideration the lift ficulties of forming an orchestra from the untrained material at hand, and those of harmonizing and reducing to subjection all the home talent placed at his disposal, it must be concelled that the director did very well. While the orchestral part did not come up to the standard of a high class cancert, many of the ward pieces and the flute sub of Daque Estrada Neyer were excellent. The rooms were very much crowded, notwithstanding the rain, and the receipts were doubtless large. charged his most difficult task with much skill and

- -"Baths hydrotherapics and hots and colds showers," may now be enjoyed in Rua do Carmii
- -The eminent Dutch hydraulic engineer Pieter Calland, who recently made an examination of the Rio Grande har, left for Europe on the 20th inst-
- -The minister of empire has directed the en gineer of that department to turn over to the porhealth inspector all that part of the Illia Grande lazaretto which is now completed.
- -By a circular of the 14th mst, the minister is finance instructs the treasury officials that all taxes and percentages the the state from lotteries shall hereafter he collected the day before the drawings
- A member of the Municipal chamber does not have much faith in the city's advocates, who, he says, always lose the cases entrusted to them. He therefore proposes to employ other legal advisers.
- -The manager of the ferry company asked that slaves under police escort should not be sent by his hoats, in view of the number of snicides occurring, but the minister of justice relused the applica
- -On the 20th, the Pacific steamer Announis towed into our harhor the Br. hank Firth of Tuy, bound from Newcastle to Buenos Aires with a cargo of rails. The bark was met by the steame one day out of Montevidéo completely dismasted.
- -O Paiz of the 21st hears that Dr. Rèvy is to he retained with all rights and privileges to which was appointed with the commission to build the Quixalà reservoir. Further, that Dr. Revy is occupied in office-work (tribalhos de gabinete), in which the importance and credit is recognized by the minister of agriculture,
- -There is humar sometimes even in an official dispatch. Mr. Maurice Mollard recently petitioned the minister of agriculture for information regarding routes of communication in Brazil, with the tion of seeking employment. The reply was "stamp the petition!" It may strike Mr. Mullau that the official way of imparting information is me eminently satislactory to one seeking employment but it serves to keep the stamp presses raunin nevertheless. It may strike Mr. Mullard
- -Our local papers give accounts of a terrible storm that overtook the Araucinia when passing through the Straits of Magellan recently, The are extracted from a River Plate paper; a passenge committed suicide by stabbing bimself with a piece of glass, other passengers attempted suicide, but were prevented by the officers of the ship from were prevented by the onicers of the approximating the crime; the steward became insance. The Annual arrived here on the 20th, but no one here seems to have heard anything about these
- -The port inspector of health has begun the much talked of propaganda for demonstrating to the world the superior healthfulness of this city, by declaring to the board of health, the chief of police and the steward of the Misericordia huspital that the epidemic of yellow fever which has been that the epitemic of yellow fever which has been reigning here, is now extinct. We were unaware that there had been anything approaching the character of an epidemic, but prohably the inspec-tor is right. Nevertheless an occasional ileath from yellow fever is still reported; on the 17th and 18th there were five.
- -At the concert given on the 17th at the Cassino ander the auspices of the Princess Imperial and to aid Sr. Carlos Gomes to complete his opera. Schlitto, the cloak 100m service was as disorded as usual. A gentleman -a stranger in the cityhad his arm dislocated, while the damage to clothhad his arm dislocated, while the damage to clothing was almost universal. It is a disgrace to the city that this wretched husiness should be allowed to continue. The local press does not even criticle it, while the possibility of aronging better facilities dues not seem to have yet entered the maint of the "high-life" hadring of the Cassmo.
- -Dr. J. J. Alves Branco Muniz Barretu, a distinguished political writer and one who did much to form the character of the present chiefs of the liberal party, died in this city on the 13th inst. Dr. Muniz Barreto advocated in the Correio Mer cantil the opening of the Amazon to foreign com mence, free constwise trade and the observation of pience, tree constitute trade and the observation of the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. Lusing his whole fortune and far some thirty years hlind, his fellow countrymen have always express, ell the highest respect and sympathy for him, and bis funeral was attended by members of all political creeds and by representatives of all the native press, He died at the age of 85 years.
- -A fatal accident occurred on board the American hark Julia Rollins on the afternoon of the 21st inst. The vessel had just entered port a few hour: The cast, Arthur T. Hudgins, had been fiting a revolver at a piece of word on the water, about 5 p. m., but one of the cartridges failed to explode. On crossing the deck immediately after, handling On crossing the deek immediately after, handling the pistol in a very careless manner, it was souldedly discharged and the bullet struck Charles Brown, a salor, in the light eye, kulling him aimost instantly. The mate at once signalized for the capitals, who had gone ashure. He was delivered over to the police authorities the same evening and an investigation was rustimated by the 3rd deligable, Dr. Carijó. From the testimony it seems that there had been no trouble whatever between the men, and that the shot was purely accidental.

DUTIES IN GOLD.

Prom the Kinancial News report of the last general meetig in Lomlon of the New London and Brazilian Bank, we take the following from the address of the chairman, Mr. Julin White Cater, regarding the depreciation of currency in Brazil and the advisability of collecting duties in gold: "All middle of the stated that it was all in England, and he must remind the share-holdlers of the absolute necessity of that final, and only for the general security of the hank, but as a privision against the depociation of the capital employed in Brazil, and which amounted at the current rate of exchange to allow 17,000. He would mention a fact which we had alluded in an a previous meeting. The value of imparts into Brazil is £15,000,000 steriling, and the duties levied therein amount to between £7,000,000 and £8,000,000 steriling at the present exchange requires an amount of currency equivalent at the part of exchange to over £20,001,000, and as the consumer had to pay this temendum loss he thought the Bazilian government had far better do what other counties had done in a smallar financial position, notably the United Stars, viz., to collect the histies; in guld, and thereinly an absolute true than they would thus, in a shorter time than they would thusk possible, be able to revert to specie payments."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Dom Palro I Ruilway: Estudos Preliminares. A reply to the report of the chief of the giveniment fiscal cumulission, Dr. Firmo Jusé de Afello, by Arthur Lyun Alexander, chief engineer. It was evident from the very character of the fiscal engineer's report that it was totally one-sided, and was the result of a deliberate intention to injure the enterprise at all hazards. This impression is now mure than strengthened by the able report of the contractors' chief engineer, who clearly disprives the statements made by the fiscal and exposes the prejudices and partiality which influenced him. Whether the scheme is a good one, or not, is not the question now to consider; certain engagements have been made by the government, and these it is the duty of every official to respect and fulfall.

The Panoma Canti ; by J. C. Rudrigues,

and fulfill.

The Panama Canal; by J. C. Radrigues,
L. D. Lomion: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle
& Rivington, 1885. This hook is a repirint of a
spects and financial difficulties of the Panama Canal
enterprise, which have recently appeared in the
Emmicial News. Mr. Radrigues has personally
visited the ground and is probably one of the best
informed men living on the history and details of
the mental transities. From the onitions of visited the ground and is probably one of the best informed nen living on the history and details of that great enterprise. From the opinions of the best authorities on the subject, and from the reports of the engineers and directors of the company itself, the author concludes that the causil will cost \$107,804,461 instead of the \$28,000,000 so confidently stated by M, de Lesseps. The look is an able and judicious discussion of the whole question

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 2311, 1885

EXCHANGE.

November 14.—The rates at the Baglish Bank and the native institutions were 17.1116 on London and corresponding rates on other place. The New London and Brazilian drew at 18 on head office. Market very quiet and commercial steffing quoted at 18116 Sovereigns sold at 138400, closing with langured at 1360, sellers at 138400.

135100, clesing with layers at 13510. Sorreigns cold at a consideration of the consideration

November 17—Rates are unchanged and the market quiet. Commercial stefling is quoted at 17,1516—18 and francs at 528. Bank on Pans 538. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$360, sellers at 13\$390.

November 18—There is no change in the market wh continues very quiet. Commercial sterling is quoted 17 1316—18 and frances at 598. Sovereigns closed w buyers at 13\$350, sellers at 13\$390.

November 19 — Market at a stand-still. Some triffing amounts of sterling were reported at 1715 for bank and 18 commercial. Francs 532—533 bank and 426—530 commercial, and commercial richs marks 656—657. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13570, sellers at 135410.

November 20.—There was no change in the posted rates, but the market was firmer in the afternoon and head office bills were reported done at 17516. Commercial stering was quisted at 18.—18 1116, with very little deing. Sovereigns sold at 138366, closing with buyers at 138350, sellers at 138380.

133900.

November 21.—The English banks advanced rates on head offices to 171516, at which the native banks were also discreted the configuration of the con

—A new company has been organized in London under the of title "The City of Pará Tramways Company, Limited" for the acquisition of a provincial concession for constructing and working tramways in and about the city of Pará. The capital is £125,000, divided into 12,500 shares of £10 each.

—At a generel meeting, in London, of the Brazilian Sub-marine Telegraph Co. on the 19th ult. e finel dividend of 3r per share was declared, meking, with the interim dividend stready paid, a total distribution of 6 per cent. for the year ending 30th June last. The reserve fund received £12,000 from the profits of the last helf year.

the profits of the last helf year.

—A company has been organized end registered in London under the title of "The Campos Syndicate, Limited." for the acquisition of a provincial concession to Alberto da Rocha Miranda (May 12, 1882) for the supply of filtered drinking water to the city of Cempos, province of Rio de Janeiro, and for the construction of sewere. The company will perform and carry into effect all the acts specified in the contract, and erect all the works sequired for that purpose. The capital is £150,000, divided into 150 shares of £1,000 each.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

16TH-31ST OCTOBER.

Exchange passed.

£705,942 et 17½—18½ d.
Frencs 1,477,370 . 522—536 reis.
R. Merks 197,300 . 646—655 reis.

Coffee sold.

115,389 begs weighing 6,923,340 kilogrammes.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associeção Commercial daily cablegram to New York regerding position end quotations of the Coffee market.

	Nov. 14	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 23
	391,000	403,000	410,000	420,000	444,000	447,000	446,000	470,000
	18,000	22,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	20,000	35,000 *
	6,000	8,000	7,000	3,000	2,000	12,000	18,000	1
	steady	steady	steady	weak	weak	weak	weak	weak
	18% 0	181/s	18	18	is	18	200	181
٠		30 € 8 5%	30 € 86 5%	30 c & 5%	30 c & 5%	30 € & 5%	30 € 8€ 5%	30 c & 5%
	\$	1.400	4.400	4,400	4.400	4.350	4.300	4.300
	9 alue c	9 ris 6	9	9	9	8%	8 13 16	87%
expenses	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,600	3.550	3.550
-	7% c	7%	7 11116	7 · 1116	7 11/16	7 9J16	7%	7 9116
	Stock this morane, bags	J 5 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	991,000 18,000 6,000 steady 18% d 30 c & 5% 4,400 9 116 c 3,650	Nov. 14 Nov. 16 911000 401,000 10,000 £,00	Nov. 14 Nov. 16 Nov. 17 91,000 40,000 10,000 18,000 70,000 10,000 0,000 8,000 70,000 18% 4 18% 118% 90 18 5% 90 0 8 5% 14,400 4,400 9 116 916 916 90 3,650 3,650 3,650 7 1116	Nov. 14 Nov. 15 Nov. 17 Nov. 18 19/1000 400,000 400,000 400,000 18/000 200,000 100,000 100,000 40000 18/000 100,000 100,000 steady steady steady weak 18% 18 18 18 300 & 5% 300 & 5% 300 & 5% 300 & 6.5% 9 1166 4,400 4,400 4,400 9 1166 3,650 3,650 3,650 3,650 7 116 7 116 7 116 7 116	Nov. 14 Nov. 15 Nov. 17 Nov. 18 Nov. 19 301.000 401.000 401.000 414.000 414.000 18.000 200.000 10.000 20.000 20.000 40.000 10.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 8.001 7.700 30.000 20.000 20.000 8.002 1.834 18 18 18 18 30.00 2.160 4.400 4.400 4.400 4.400 4.400 4.400 4.400 3.650 3.650 3.650 3.650 3.650 3.650 3.650 3.650 3.650 3.650 3.650 7.116 7.116 7.116 7.116	Nov. 14 Nov. 16 Nov. 17 Nov. 18 Nov. 19 Nov. 20 Nov. 21 \$10.00 \$40.00 \$40.00 \$44.00 \$47.00 \$47.00 \$46.0

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

November 14th

Sales for United States during the week	32,000 bags
Sales for Europe do. do	16,000 ,,
Sailing clearences for United States	36,000 ,,
Steamer cleerances do (1)	7,000
Clearences for Enrope and Elsewhere	30,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	
do seil	
Steamers loading for United States	2
<u> </u>	
Stock et Santos this morning	
Receipts during week to 13th Nov	63,000 ,,
Sales for United States during week	2,000 ,,
do Europe do	27,000 ,,
Shipments for United States do	12,000 ,,
do Europe do	56,000 ,,
Steemers loading for United States	1

				meniber	
Sales for United State					
Sales for Europe	do	do		17,000	
Selling clearances for	the United	J States		16,000	,,
Steamer clearances	do	(1)		17,000	
Clearances for Enrope				8,000	
Freights by steemer.	· · · · · · · · · · · ·		• - • • • • • •	30 c. &	50,
do sail				12/6 &	40;
Steamere loeding for				3	-14

Steamere loading for United States	3	
Stock at Santos this morning	#30,000	bege
Receipts during week to soth Nov	\$2,000	
Seles for United States during wesk	6,000	**
do Europa do	33,000	,,
Shipments to United States do		
do Europa do	10,000	,.

1		November 14.		
ı	62	Six per cent apolices	1,10	000
ı	2,000\$	Six per cent apolices	100	14 9
ļ	9,500\$	Gold Loan 1868 6 per cent	1.40	000
ı	2,164	Sovereigns Banco Brazil Banco Rural	-,,-	26
		Sovereigns	*	36
	. 95	Banço Brazii	200	000
	80	Banco Rural. Banco Industrial. Banco do Commercio. Banco União de Credito	289	00
	5	Banco Industrial	211	00
	10	Bayen do Commercia		00
ı		Danco do Contactoro	-3-	
ı	100	Ranco Umao de Credito	75	; oc
١	100			ig ¢
ĭ	81	Iardim Botanico tramway	145	00
ı	223/2	Carris Urbanos do		00
ı		4.b Mistorial de	- 70	00
ı	25		170	
ı	50	Brazileira de Navegação	295	00
I	320	Nacional de Navegação 1 series b. o. 24th		
ı	-	Nov31 Dec	235	00
I	50	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil		
I		[gold 5°/o] 2 senes	90	50
I				
I	26	Sin man sant analisar	1,100	. ~
ı		Six per cent apprices	.,	, 0
ı	500\$	Six per cent apolices	1093	9
	9	deb. Macahé and Campos R R	8	9 9
	50		6	3 %
ı		Leonoldina R R 2008	174	500
ı	140 150 60 60	lardim Botanico tramway 30th	145	500 000
ı	6a	deh. Brazil Industrial	212	000
ľ	60	hyp. notes Banco C Real do Brazil		
I		Leopoldina R. R. 2005. Jardim Botanico tramway 30th deb. Brazil Industrial hyp. notes Banco C Real do Brazil Igold 5%] 2 series.	90	500
ı				
ı		November 17.		
ı	11	Six per cent, apolicesdo	1,100	000
۱	85	do	1,102	000
ı	9	4.	1.103	000
ĺ		do do do Gold Loan 1879 41/2 96 Six per cent. apolices Prov. Rio	1,103	. 0
ı	9,200\$	do	1097	2 70
١	1,000\$	Gold Loan 1879 41/2 %	1,300	000
ı	2,400\$	Six per cent. apolices Prov. Rio	10	1 96
ı	50	Jardam Botanico tramway		
ı		Cario II-banes do	274 230 450 101 6754	~
	300	Carms Urbanos do	2/4	•
	235	Nacional de Navegação 1 series	230	000
	20	deb. Cantareira £50	450	000
	47 71 210	hyp, notes Banco Brazil	101	96
	71	" Banco Predial	071/2	70
	210	,, Banco C. Real do Brani		
		(gold 500) a series	90	500
	40	deb. Cantareira £50. hyp. notes Banco Brazil , Banco Pedial , Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) a series. , do (6%)	90 71 ½	96
		lovember 18		
	1	lovember 18	,100	000
		lovember 18	,100 ,102	000
	1 3	lovember 18. Six per cent, apolice	1,100 1,102 1,103	000
	1 3 13	lovember 18. Six per cent, apolice		
	1 3 13 50,000\$	lovember 18. Six per cent, apolice		
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31	Ovember 18. Six per cent, apolice		
	1 3 13 50,000\$	ovember 18. Six per cent, apolice		
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30	ovember 18. Six per cent, apolice		
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30	ovember 18. Six per cent, apolice		
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180	ovember 18. Six per cent, apolice		
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180	ovember 18. Six per cent, apolice		
	3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50	ovember 18. Six per cent, apolice. do do Drov. Rio Grande. Banco Runal. Banco Industrial Leopoldina R R Leopoldina R R Amazon Navigation		
	3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50	ovember 18. Six per cent, apolice. do do Drov. Rio Grande. Banco Runal. Banco Industrial Leopoldina R R Leopoldina R R Amazon Navigation	289 289 209 210 135 621/2 145 95	
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50 62	lovember 18. Six per cent, apolice	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95	900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50 62	lovember 18. Six per cent, apolice	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95	900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50 62 N	lovember 18. Six per cent, apolice	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95	900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50 62 N	ovember 19. Six per cent, apolice	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 1,100 ,103	900 900 900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50 62 11	ovember 19. Six per cent, apolice	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 1,100 ,103	900 900 900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50 62 11 19 4,000\$	ovember 18. Six per cent. apolice. do do Prov. Rio Grande Banco Industrial Banco Industrial Leopoldina R R deb Sorcabrana R R 1005 Jardin Bianato Cramwey. Amazon Navigation Six per cent. apolices do 1858 Gold Loan	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 1,100 ,103 ,400	2000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50 62 11 19 4,000\$ 7	ovember 18. Six per cent, apolice	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 ,100 ,103 ,400 ,290	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50 62 11 19 4,000\$ 7	ovember 18. Six per cent. apolice. do do Drov. Rio Grande Banco Industrial Banco Industrial Leopoldina R R deb Sorcabana R R 1005 Jardim Buanco transvay. Annaon Navigation Six per cent. apolices do Gold Loan 1879 4½ %	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 ,100 ,103 ,400 ,290	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50 62 N 2 11 19 4,000\$ 7 2	ovember 18. Six per cent. apolice. do do Drov. Rio Grande Banco Industrial Banco Industrial Leopoldina R R deb Sorcabana R R 1005 Jardim Buanco transvay. Annaon Navigation Six per cent. apolices do Gold Loan 1879 4½ %	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 ,100 ,103 ,400 ,290	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 50 62 N 2 11 19 4,000\$ 7 2	ovember 18. Six per cent. apolice. do do Drov. Rio Grande Banco Industrial Banco Industrial Leopoldina R R deb Sorcabana R R 1005 Jardim Buanco transvay. Annaon Navigation Six per cent. apolices do Gold Loan 1879 4½ %	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 ,100 ,103 ,400 ,290	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 62 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ovember 18. Six per cent. apolice. do do Drov. Rio Grande Banco Industrial Banco Industrial Leopoldina R R deb Sorcabana R R 1005 Jardim Buanco transvay. Annaon Navigation Six per cent. apolices do Gold Loan 1879 4½ %	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 ,100 ,103 ,400 ,290	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 62 N 11 19 4,000\$ 7 20 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	ovember 18. Six per cent. apolice. do do Drov. Rio Grande Banco Industrial Banco Industrial Leopoldina R R deb Sorcabana R R 1005 Jardim Buanco transvay. Annaon Navigation Six per cent. apolices do Gold Loan 1879 4½ %	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 ,100 ,103 ,400 ,290	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 62 N 2 11 19 4,000\$ 7 20 40 50 50 30 10	lovember 18. Six per cent, apolice	289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 1,100 ,103 ,400	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900
	1 3 13 50,000\$ 31 30 8 180 200 62 N 2 11 19 4,000\$ 7 20 40 50 50 30 10	ovember 18. Six per cent. apolice. do do Prov. Rio Grande Banco Industrial Leopoldina R R deb Soccabana R R 1005 Anaton Navigation owenher 19. Gold Lean 1879 4½ % Banco Brail. Banco Rural Banco Boccabana R R 1005 Jane Boccabana R	pi 289 209 210 135 62½ 145 95 1,100 ,103 ,400 ,290 288 226 47 32	2000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 000
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SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

November 14

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd November, 1885.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—Since our last report the market has been dull and heavy. The total sales reported do not equal one half of the receipts, which have shown a mirther increase. To explain this increase, we hear that it is the direct result of the very considerable business reported about the middle of last month, when the planters were stimulated to prepare the coffees which are now coming to market, and that the decline in prices since submitted to will bring about smaller receipts though a cessation in the preparing of coffee upon the plantations; we do not hear, however, any general belief in e scarcity of the bean. From S. Paulo there are reports that drought had caused some damage in certain districts. Prices here show a sharp decline; the increased receipts and unsatistatory advices from abroad both influencing exporters, and the market is yet considered flat, with very lutle general demand.

demand.
Sales since our last report have been:
\$2,365 bags for United States
\$2,199 ... Enrope
\$5,743 ... Cape of Good Hope
\$3,905 ... Elsewhere 73,212 bags. United States:

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ю.					,,		1	2, 158 3.784	} ,,	"	1881 1880	
×	В	roke	rs' q	uota	tion	s thi	s m	ornin	10 Å	ere:		рег иггава
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	20	18 r/x6	5,230	5.750	410,000	11.559	ш	5,743	3,615	1,886	25,671	Nov 21
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	1	1	1	1	ł	157,050	7.598	5.743	37.674	106,035	340.376	Totals c 1st N
						50	96	3	74	35	76	Nov
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1	1	1	1	1	ł	1,812,287	94,265	33.543	561.952	1,132,527	2,143,178	Totals e 1st Ji
1												4

	Europe :
	14 London Blg str Maskelpne. 330 Antwerp do 100 14 Havre Fr str Ville de Ceuvé. 1,760 19 Hamburg Ger str Pernambaco. 4,906 19 Bordeaux Fr str Equateur. 360
	29 Liverpool Br str Arancaulii
ec d	cepts for the past nine days have averaged 16,970 bags ay, against 15,189 bags for the preceding ten days, laily average since the 1st inst. has been: 15,471 bags

Imports.

The receipts of nearly all articles have been very small and the markets dull. Fluir is reported to be firm with a moderate demand; of Pine only a cargn of Swedish has arrived; Ketwene is flat, although we have had no receipts; Lard is also weak. The supply of Rice has been very small for same time back, and this article is firm. Vesselv are making long passages and multi receipts are mn a more liberal scale, quotations will continue to be nearly monitinal.

Flour—Receipts since no last remark them have

Flour.-Receipts since our last report have been : Permunibnee from River Plate

250 bags	125 brls
SSSF Economa 420 tirls.	610 ,,
Inlin Rollius from Baltimore :	
Harper's Ferry 2,000 brls. Codomw. 1,125 Araby 1,010 Silver Spring 500 Mt. Vernon 500 Crystal 375 Bradley's Best. 250 Addls J. Rower from dot	5,76n ,,
ziwaw J. Donner nom un:	
Castilla	4,380

Sales for the same period have been about 12,000 hrls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

40,800 brls, American 800 ,, Trieste 1,500 ,, River Plate 43,100 brls,

Market from with a moderate demand

Pitels Pine.—We have had no receipts and the market
is nominal The last quotation was about 42\$500 per slozen. White Pire.—The arrivals are 13,040 feet per 90.66 Rollins from Baltimore. The market is still flat, and nominal quotations unchanged at 105—110 teix per fact

Springe Pine -No arrivals and nothing to report.

Sweetish Pine — No arrivals and nothing to report, Sweetish Pine — The only arrival has been about 530 daz per Fryty from Westerwick via Pennamhnen, which is reported sold at abunt 40\$500 for red deals. The market is supplied

supplied

Keroseria...No recepts, but there is a considerable
quantity near by and brokers quote the market weak at 6\$400
...6\$500 per case for invities.

Lard...Artivals 3,000 kegs, 30 c. per 7 n/m Rellint and
3,000 kegs per Adda 7. Rowner from Baltimore. Quotations
are again lower for invoices at 360—250 reity pel 3.

Possur ... Dute mechanical: receipts aso bels, per 7 n/m

Rosin...Quite unchanged: receipts 300 brls, per Julia Rollins from Baltimore. Brain ...The only receipts have been 25 hags per Pominbuco from River Plate Brokers continue quotations

2\$100-2\$300 per big
Turpentine -- Receipts nil, and nothing to report.

Indian Com.-Arrivals have been: 1,345 bags per Perminibuco from River Plate. The market has improved a little and we may quote River Plate corn at 4\$100—4\$500 per bag

Codfish -No receipts We may still quote at retail, tube 22\$200-28\$500 for old and new fish, and cases at 22\$500 -23\$000

Cement - Receipts nil and market mechanged

COMI.---Receipts have been:

1,824 tons per Abystinist from Cardiff
1,953 ,, Kedrou do
2,146 ,, Boroman B Latte from Glasgow
to companies

Hay - Receipts have been :

231 bales per Pernambuco 2,492 ,, Clara Eatou 1,187 ,, Ada L. White

all from the the River Plate and for account of contractors and dealers

Rice.—The Tycho Brake brought 1,000 bags from London to dealers. Brokers quote at 9\$500—9\$600 per bag in lots of not less than 500 bags. Steady.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 19

GLASGOW—Br bk Rotunan B Lutin, 1359 tons; Abbutt, 53 ils. toal to Rio Ga-Co Rusanio—Amer bk Clara Enton, 522 tons; Linit, 28 ds; hay to J de Soura & Co

—Amer bg Ada L. White; 479 tons; White; 19 de; hay to Souza Assumpçãn & Cardoso.

PORTO ALEGICE—Nor bg Spica; 184 tons; Minsans, 24 de; sundries to Cameiro Irindo & Co. . NOV. 20.

Westerwick win Pernambuco - Dan hg Freyn, 217 tons, Jaspessen 70 ds; pine to Edward Johnston & Co. Newcastle. Blu b First 6 of Tay, 256 tons; Cray, 63 ds. dismasted, bound for Buenos Aires

CARDIFF-Br bk Kedron; 1559 tons; West, 55 ds; coel to D Pedro II railway

D Pedro II railway

—Br bk Royal Tar; 716 tons; Johnston; 59 dv. coal to
Hamilton & Faro.

Battistone—Amer bk Julia Rolline; 586 tons, North, eundres to Francisco Clemente & Co. NOV. 21.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Ashla 7. Bouner, 463 tons, Berry, 65 ds. sundres to Phipps Brothers & Co.

CARDIFF—Nor lik Johan Hansen, 595 tone; Handersen; 55 ds. coal to order.

DEPARTURES OF FO	REIGN VES.	SELS.
NOVEMBER 14. New Orleans—Nor bk Anicsus Southwest Pass—Br bk Shell Barradoes—Br bk Mark Twain Rio Grande do Sul—Dan bg salt.	a; 697 tons; R	lyan; ballast. lvin; do
NOV. 15.		
BALTIMORE—Amer ling Glad T	<i>idings;</i> 636 to	ons; Bonner;
NEW YORK-Port ship America; MARANHAM-Port bk Africa; 62 ——Port bk Humildade; 312 to	s tons; Cardia;	sundries
NOV. 17 PrinsacolaBr bk Cambay; 80;	tous; Hample	reys: ballast,
NOV. 18		
BARNADORS-Nor bk Espelaud; Dan bg Marie; 165 tons;	105 Ions; Nielse Goldermann: d	en; ballast. o.
NOV. 19. BARRADORS—Be ship King Credit ST THOMAS—Dan bk Deedata; PELOTAS—Dittch bg Auna; 202 VICTORIA—Be bk Huntress; 230 NOV. 20.	340 tons; Niels tons; Stein; flo	en; do uı
BARRADORS—Br bk Bay of Funds Antonina -Ger bg Horizont; 165	; 1221 toha; Po rons, Lange; d	orter; hallasi lo.
NOV. 21. CALCUTTA—Br ship Dovemby Harballast.	7; 2030 tolls; C	haningh.m;
South West Pass-Br ship I'm	dome; 1550 to	ns; Corning;
BARBADORS-Nor bk Excelsior; Pernambuco-Post lug Umão;	314 tons; Cast	anheira; do.
Post bk Novo Silencia; 350 NOV. 22.	tons; Silva; su	ndries,
ILHA TERCEIRA—Port ing Flor de sundries.	Angra; 326 t	ons, Senna:
Montreudeo-Span bk Virgen (Valdosero; same cargo	le Montserrate	t; 456 tons;
VESSELS AFLOAT & L	OADING FO	R R10
Aquila	Branswick	17 Sept
Amy	New York	
Amazon	Brunswick Cardiff	
Amphitrite	Hamburg	20 Oct
Arcelina	Dporto	**
A26	Hamburg	
Alexandre	Bordeaux	20 Oct
Antagonist	Swansea	
Appla	Grinsby	**
Atte Benjamin	Cadiz Marseilles	7 Oct

	rons, curra, a	marie dies.	_		
NOV. 22.			FOREIGN SA	ILL	VG VI
ILHA TERCEIRA-Port ing Flor a sundries.			***************************************	γAN	EIRO,
Montryideo-Span bk Virgen Valdosero; same caigo	de Montserra	de; 456 tons	***************************************		1 ^
Valdosero; same cargo			NAME	NNAGE	KE
VESSELS AFLOAT & L	OADING R	an no	8/4/218	8	E A
				1 6	- 31
Aquila	New York	17 Sept	Jumen		
Amazon	Bunswick	**	111 1 1 1 1 1		
Amphitrite	Cardiff	20 Oct	lug I B Rabel	128	Oct. 2 Nov. 2
Anna	Hamburg		bk J. A. Borland lug J. B. Rabel bk Claia Faton bg Ada L. White	522	Nov. 2
Arcelina			bg Ada L. White bk Inlia Rollins., lug A. J. Bonner	500	21
Asel			lug A. J. Bonner	463	91
Alexandre	Bordeaux	20 Oct	British		
Appia	Swansea Grinsby		sn Poonali	1100	Aug. ré
Atte	Cadiz	7 Oct	sp Poonali sp Callixene sp Maori sp Montg shire	1190 1336 656	Sep 21 Oct. 22
Benjamin	Marseilles	9 Oct	sp Maori	1100	Oct. 22
Bouny Doon	New York	18 Sept	sp Montg stare sp Bacchus bk Cambria sp Anglesey hig Albatross bk Marmer	1 [00 1633	28
Boreas	Marseilles	28 Sept.	sp Anglesey	1290	Nov. 4
Cannte	Cardiff	11 Oct	ling Albatross	319	5
Cavalier	Greenock Cardiff	13 Oct	bk Marinei lug Alney. lik Abyssinia. bk B. B. Taw. bk Firth of Tay bk Royal Car bk Kedron	207	8
Charles Bal Ciara Andrea	Hamburg	27 Sept. 25 Oct.	lik Abyssinia	1126	13
Columba	Fernandina	t8 Sept	bk Firth of Tay .	B26	20
Christina	Cardiff	13 Oct	bk Royal Car	716	21
Chowan	Baltimore	to Sept.	DE REGION	1 159	21
Cambes	Oporto	20 Oct.	Norwegian		
Mana	Cardiff	15 Oct.	bk Nor lug Tabor	582	Det 6
Ducklippen	London	11 Oct.	hig Tabor	313	12
David Stewart	Baltimore Baltimore	12 Oct.	bk l Benham	197 182	21
Peodata	Cardiff	11 Det	bk Nalvig	478	21 26
Pronuing Louise	Loudon	11.70	bk Nadia bk Arctic	310 263 278	Nov. 5
Slittif	Cardiff	rs Oct.	bk Anna bg Hermann bk Tallid	278	6
ugenie	Wisby	18 Sept.	bk Tillid	438	9
W10/10/10	Leith	7 Oct.	bg Spica bk Johan Hausen	244 438 181 594	22,
Forest Rights	Cardift Brunswick	ry Oct	German		
Fornjet Ferda	London	9 Oct. 29 Sept.	11177111111		
	Liverpool	14 Oct.	bk W Rold bk Sophie Gorld's lng G Enlemberg bg J. M Bunck	470 (310) 271 179	Oct 20 Nov. 5
ril2	Hamburg		lng G Enlenberg	271	7
uilhevme leo, Treat	Gporto	129 Sept.	bg J. M Bunck	170	9
ico, Treat	New York	7 Oct.	Swedish		
loganas	Helsingborg	29 Sept.	bg Lasbon	116 (519	let s
lafrifjord	Cardiff Cardiff	12 Oct.	bg Lisbonbk W Gyntherbk Mariasp Hilmabk Iduna	519)cl 5
Iermanos	Newcastle	27 Sept. 9 Oct.	sp Hilina	309	15 1
Inlda	Rosario	y out	hk Iduna	204	31
da	Cardiff	26 Sept.	Danish		
mproviso	Lisbon	6 Oct.	bk Ledia	127	let as
n heritance	Swansea	22 Oct.	bk Lydia bg Freya	217	Oct 23
solina	Oporto		Dut.h		
Tosva	Liverpool Savannah	**		636 1	Vov. 9
ane Kilgour	Cardiff		Portuguese bk Ame'a Norton bk Cons Fontes. I bg Zulmira		
anie Gough	Cardiff	19 Sept	lik Ame'a Norton	600 F	eb. 11 far 29
essie McDonald	Middlesboró	20 Sept	bg Zulinira	146	PI. 25
John Wesly	Richmond		bk Laura Norton	997	ipi. 25 liig. B lov 25
ava	Liverpool		lk Triumpho	177	et. (
long Carl	Cardiff London	20 ()ct.	bk Per Borges	822 N 477 528 229 608	12
andbo			ble Cintra	608	22 1
latel	Newport Swansea	12 Oct	bk Cintra bg Marinhas bk Nobreza	240 N 290	fov 1 (
forme	Hamburg	6 Oct	120		
fary Jenness	Pensacola	3 Sept			BAH
land Scammell	New York	30 Aug.	From W. Menge's	Mar	ket Rej
lessina	Helsingfors	31 Aug.	Cocoa declining	-Soc	n after
lavigatorlova Sympathia	Newcastle		3,300 bags fermen		
ova Vencedora	Oporto Oporto	5 Oct.	but since then the r		
ymphen	Cardiff	24 Sept	the last transaction to kilos. Stock at	1 bem	g about
cata	Barcelona	5 Oct.	Exported since th		
THEN	Antwerp		1,210 bags po	r Fir	iance fo
acific	Cardiff		163 ,,	Pri	ovence t
arthenia	Liverpool		Coffee -Quiet w		
eciprocity	Cardiff	11 Oct.	have as yet no conc	ession	is been
ositaobert Kerr	Cardiff Cardiff	25 Sept.	during the fortnight	No.	int to a
13 TH A PUR	Rosario	30 Oct.	600 bags sup 1,100 ,, Mo	ritiba	
assignal	Liverpool	16 Oct.	800	do	old
frian Star	Cardiff		300 г. Сяг	avella	as wash
	London Cardiff	22 Oct.	Shipped since on	r last :	
t. Cloud	Boston		4.000 bags pe	r Kje Nes	ttand f
t. Cloud. obtrano	Lisbon Oporto	8 Oct. 25 Oct	1,366 ,,	Pro	ен Венсе
4//	. iporto	-,	11+3/ 11	-	

			THE F	RIO NE
ARRIV	ALS OF	FOREIGN S	TEAMERS.	LATI
DATE	NAMI	VILENT PRO	M CONSIBNED T	- E
15 Darwi 16 V. de 17 Tonga 17 Hillon 18 Pernar 19 Tibor 19 Equate 20 Archin	n Br Balnia Fr riro Br Castle Br nbuco (Gr Anst cur Fr ncdes Br mia Br	Hambaras 15	Wilson Sous & Hard, Rand & E. Johnston & do	C 20 Alagons, 1 to do c 20 Babina a S 20 Brazilian C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
			SIEAMERS.	20 Great Wes
	VAME	WHERE TO	1	- 1
Sov 14 Laplac 14 Uniber 15 Masko 15 Tychoc 17 Tonga 17 Y de 1 17 Tamar 20 Perna 20 Aranca 20 Tiber 21 Camar 21 Camar 22 Hilton	e By to I Ital lyne Blg Brahe Blg dro Br Ceard Fr Br drico Gr ur Fr nia Br Aust g Br		Coffee Sundries do Coffee Coffee	15 Amazon Si 16 English I in New Load or Cent fluor Si Kio Chy General Si Chy General S
* Calling at				
RIO DE	JANEII	O, NOVEMB	V THE PORT O BER 23rd, 1885.	2,158,400 0 11g,600 0 8,142,800 0 30,000,000 0
ягля	TONNAGE	WHERE	CONSTGNER	51,885,000 6
British Poaliskin Poaliskin Poaliskin Poaliskin Manif Aliskin Manif Manif British Anglesey Allegy Al	1 657 Oct 125	. 2) Brunswick . 4 Kichmond of . 5 Kichmond of . 6 Kostifa of . 6 Kostifa of . 7 Kichmond of . 7 Kichmond of . 8 Kichmond of . 8 Kichmond of . 9 Kichmond of . 9 Kichmond of . 10 . 10 Kichmond of . 10 . 10 . 10 Kichmond of . 10	Phipps Bros & C Sunza & Cardos F C Sunza & C C R C Sunza & C R C R C R C R C R C R C R C R C R C R	\$\langle (1,000,000) \ \frac{1}{1,000,000} \
W Gynthen. Maria Hilina Iduna Danish Lydia Freya Dutch Orielius	327 Oct :	g Cardiff I	Cerf, Dale & C P.S. Nicholson & C E. Johnston & C Belmiro R. & C	1,000,000 50,1 1,000,000 10,1 1,200,000 6,1 3,00,000 1,200,000 6,1
Per Borges Intra. Marinhas Nobreza Moly Menge o oa declining o bags fermer since then the last transactio	BA s Market —Soon a need chang market being ab	is Lisbon 1 22 I do Sal 1 23 I do Sal 24 I do Sal 25 I do Sal 26 I HIA. Report, dated Market at 85 26 I hands at 85 26 ame weak and out 800 bags a	V. M. Leone & C. V. M. Leone & C. J. B.G. Pereira & C. To master	600,100 3,00 3,000,000 8,00 3,000,000 3,00 2,500,000 2,500,000 8,00 4,000,000 8,00 5,000,000 8,00 5,000,000 2,00 5,000,000 37,55 4,550,000 7,55
kilos. Stock a sported since t	hout 3,800 he 27th nl	bags.		1,200,000\$ 6,0 138,800 — 10,000,000 50,0

Fre	n W. 3	tengé's.	Market Rep	ort, dated	November 12th.
Co	con dec	lining -	-Soon after	closing or	ir last review abou
3,300	bags :	ferment	ed changed i	hands at 8	\$\$306 per in kilos
but :	since the	n the m	arket became	weak an	d prices gave way
the	last tran	saction	being about	Pgnd co8	at 7\$466 rs. pe
10 k	cilos. S	rock ab-	ut 3,800 bag	·	
Ex	sported a	ince the	27th nlt.:		
	1,210 l 162		Provence for		
Co	Ace -13	niet wi	ilt declining	tendenc	, although there
have	as yet r	ю совсе	ssions been a	made by l	tolders. The sales
darin			amoun t t o al		
	600 ba	gs sup.	Naz. new a		
	1,100	, Mori	tiba "		3\$104-3\$172
	800		o old	2\$859	
	300		vellas washo	d 4\$834.	*
Sh	ipped si				
	4.000 b	ags per	Kjelland fo		n
	1,366	11	Neva	Antwerp	
	1,237	**	Provence		
1	1,153	11	Montevideo		ζ
	1,589	11	Fetropolis.	do	
Par.	27	19	Ville de Per		
1	2,600	*1	Hebron Lis		
	3,560	17	Friedrich I	ithelm	do
	2,810	17	Maria		do

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS	OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND	SHARRS
Extracted from "The Statist"	'AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF OCTOBER	R 24TH.

	Government Stock	ks.								
	1805 5 , , , , , 96—98 18 1871 5 , , , ,	79 429 11 29	5-97 5-87 4-86							
pai										
20 20 20 20 100 20 100 20 100 20 20 20 20	0 de deb 6	Jogyana debus, pre- Jogyana debus, pre- Jona Alegre, & Novet Hamburgo deb 65/5 Acut Alegre, & Novet Hamburgo deb 65/5 Reife a S. houseso 7 per ct. guar. do deb 5/5 per ct. guar. do 7 perct guar. do deb socke \$/5 per ct. 3 Paulo & Kis deb. 6 per ct. do do do and seies outh Brazilian. do 6 per ct. Iried.	75-79 134-2214 103-105 14-9614 76-80 93-95 714-3814 128-130 102-104 102-104 17-1714 99-101							
Miscellineous										
15 10 10 10 25 2 2 10 15 7 12 7 12 7 12	Amazon Steam Navigatum -64 100	do B do. ondou, Plate & Bigzil Tel, Liin. do 6 per cent deb. alua Gas, do. 10 per cent Pref.	104—106 99—101 3—3½ 100—103 25—26 3½—4½ 24—25 15—16 57—62							
	GOVERNMENT	BONDS								

	GO	VERNMENT BON	DS		
Ballanion CIRCULATION		DENGMIKA Hgb	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QHOTATION
39,675 100,5000 2,158,400 000	1.607.200 000	General Apolices, consency		1,000\$000 800-200 1,000 000	1,103\$000 109½ % 88 %
8,142,500 000 10,000,000 000	119,600 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro National Loan of 1868, gold	5 %/0 4 %/0 6 %	1,000 600 500-200	104 %
51,885,000 000	12,777,500 000	National Loan of 1870, gold	1120,	1,000 000	1,400 000

					151711	LLILV	I DOI	(D)						
4, 158,400 000 119,600 000 3, 143,500 000 33,000,000 000 51,885,000 000 11,997,200 000 11,997,200 000 12,443,500 000 42,777,500 000		N	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro National Loan of 1868, gold National Loan of 1879, gold			UNTERES	r	моми	NA1	MULE	Onol.	ATION		
		000 Ni				5 % 4 % 6 % 6 %	4 % 6 % 1% %		1,000\$000 800-200 1,000 000 1,000 000 500-200 1,000 000		1,103\$000 109½ % 88 % 104 % 1,400\$000 1,290\$000			
		BA	NK:	S A	ND P	UBL	IC CO	MPAN	П	ΞS				
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The public apolication of the Thire Names of the approximation of the publication of the pub

office and reference use. The policy adopted by Tim Naws at the ontset was that of strict independence and imparitality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic ques-tions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial en-erprises they decided to discuss them just as far an their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy Tirk Naws has been successful even beyond all expec-tation.

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